FINAL NAVAL AIR STATION ALAMEDA RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING SUMMARY

http://www.efdsw.navfac.navy.mil/environmental/AlamedaPoint.htm

Building 1, Suite 140, Community Conference Room
Alameda Point
Alameda, California

May 6, 2003

ATTENDEES

See attached list.

MEETING SUMMARY

I. Approval of Minutes

Bert Morgan, Community Co-Chair, called the meeting to order at 6:34 p.m.

Mr. Morgan asked for comments on the April 1, 2003, Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meeting minutes. The minutes were approved, with the following corrections:

George Humphreys, Co-chair, made the following comments:

- On Page 3 of 10, first full paragraph, and Page 4 of 10, under the section titled, Draft SI Reports, "...May 20, 2003, RAB meeting..." should be revised to "...May 6, 2003, RAB meeting..."
- On page 7 of 10, first full paragraph, "...seven RCRA tanks collocated..." should be revised to "...seven RCRA tanks co-located
- Throughout the minutes, the name "Sweeny" should be corrected to "Sweeney".
- Beth Kelly should be marked in attendance in Attachment B.

II. Co-Chair Announcements

Mr. Morgan made the following announcements.

Michael John Torrey is not in attendance, because he is attending the Alameda City Council meeting.

Neil Coe submitted an application to become a RAB member. Mr. Coe presently is a chairman of the Housing and Building Code Hearing and Appeals Board. Mr. Coe is interested in public business and expansion of the base. The RAB voted and accepted Mr. Coe as a RAB member.

Mr. Humphreys suggested that all documents distributed to the RAB be listed in the minutes with title and document number. Michael McClelland stated that these documents are usually under review when distributed at the RAB meetings and document numbers have not been assigned yet. All documents distributed at the RAB meetings are placed on the far left shelf of the Restoration Information Repository (Repository) until document numbers are assigned.

The following documents were distributed:

- Underground Storage Tank Summary Report
- Site 27 Field Sampling Plan
- Draft Final Sites 14 and 15 Remedial Investigation (RI)

Mr. McClelland made the following announcements.

Rick Weissenborn, Department of the Navy (Navy), will be out for 6 to 8 weeks as a result of illness. In his absence, Mr. Weissenborn's responsibilities have been split between other remedial project managers (RPM). Andrew Dick, Navy, will be the RPM for the groundwater monitoring program. Lou Ocampo, Navy, will be the RPM for the SI's that are now out for review , and Glenna Clark, Navy, will be the RPM for the time-critical removal action (TCRA) at Economic Development Conveyance (EDC)-5.

Cleveland Bridge, a potential contractor for the construction of the new Bay Bridge, is interested in leasing Building 5A for steel fabrication. Discussion is occurring between Mike Hampen, Alameda Point Community Partners (APCP), and Cleveland Bridge. If Cleveland Bridge were awarded the contract, they would like to occupy the building by the end of the current year. Work will be required on the utilities and ventilation system. A presentation will be made to the RAB if leasing does occur.

James Leach asked why work would be required to the power service. Mr. McClelland stated that currently there is a centrally located power source and the City would like to install power inputs at each corner of the building.

Comments for the Draft Area 1 SI Report were due by the end of last week. Comments for the Draft Area 2 SI Report are due on May 9, 2003. Comments for the Draft Area 3 SI Report are due on May 16, 2003. The Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) requested an extension on the Draft Seaplane Lagoon RI and the Draft Skeet Range RI. The comments are now due on May 16, 2003.

The Navy has published a document titled, Restoration Today Protects Readiness Tomorrow. This document covers all Navy bases in the United States and discusses issues such as cost of cleanup, risk at the base, and specific Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) sites at each base. The document also includes a section on restoration programs and success stories. The Coast Guard Housing restoration at Alameda Point is one of the success stories. Some of the information in this document is not up to date because of publishing delays. Dale Smith asked if the new sites at Alameda Point are included. Mr. McClelland stated that they are not. He also stated that he would place a copy in the Repository for public use. In addition, it can be viewed electronically at www.5yrplan.nfesc.navy.mil. Kevin Reilly asked that copies of sections covering Alameda Point

be part of the May 2003 midmonth mailing.

Jean Sweeney stated that she noticed Alameda Point is estimated to be one of the most expensive cleanups, along with Treasure Island. Mr. McClelland stated that the Treasure Island she is referring to is the Treasure Island Hunters Point Annex, which is expensive. Steve Edde, Navy, stated that in an analysis conducted last year, 20 percent of the bases that are undergoing remediation are located in the Bay Area and these bases represent 60 percent of the Navy's budget. Mr. Humphreys asked about the bases located on a small island by Hawaii and on Puerto Rico. Mark Ripperda, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), stated that these are not actually classified as bases and are covered under a separate budget.

A meeting will be held on May 8, 2003, from 6 to 8 p.m., for Alameda residents regarding the TCRA at EDC-5 that is scheduled to begin by the end of the month. The meeting is intended to supply information to residents about the TCRA, which will be similar to the TCRA conducted at Coast Guard Housing. Jeffery Thomas, Alameda Point Collaborative, stated that because of the short notice of this meeting he would like a second meeting to be scheduled at a later date. Mr. McClelland stated that residents who are unable to attend can contact the Navy directly and they will be happy to provide them with information about the TCRA at EDC-5. Kurt Peterson asked what steps were being taken to notify Alameda residents of the meeting. Mr. McClelland stated that part of the short notice is a result of Mr. Weissenborn's unexpected illness. Residents were notified through a letter, which was submitted on Friday May 2, 2003, to Mr. Thomas and Mr. Hampen, who distributed them to all residents. Mr. Ripperda stated the Navy should schedule another meeting later in the month. Ms. Clark stated that a meeting later in the month would not be beneficial because the Navy will begin mobilizing for the TCRA on May 15, 2003. Mr. Thomas stated that the residents in the area would like to know the results of the soil testing and talk about the process in addition to the meeting to be held on May 8, 2003. Ms. Clark agreed to this. Ms. Sweeney stated that she thought soil sampling had already been conducted. Mr. McClelland stated that this is correct, however, the Navy is conducting additional soil sampling to better define the removal action area. Ms. Smith asked what the TCRA is for. Mr. McClelland stated that the TCRA is being conducted to remove soil with polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) with concentrations of 1 part per million (ppm) or greater. This action level is lower than the action level for the removal action conducted at the Coast Guard Housing. The removal is being conducted as a TCRA in order to complete the removal action before the rainy season.

Later in the meeting the following people were introduced. Jesus Cruz will be taking over for Patricia Ryan from the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) as public participation specialist. Jim Sullivan, the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) environmental coordinator for Treasure Island, is in attendance tonight. Lee Saunders, Navy, is also in attendance. Mr. Saunders is responsible for placing Alameda Point information on the Navy's website. Also, Tom Pinard will no longer be attending the RAB meetings. He has moved on to another career.

III. Response to RAB Questions

In previous RAB meetings, Patrick Lynch spoke of a document that states there is greater potential for risk to children than adults from benzo(a)pyrene (B(a)P). Mr. McClelland stated that he spoke with Mr. Ripperda regarding this issue. Mr. Ripperda consulted Sophia Serda, EPA toxicologist, about this document. Ms. Serda stated that the document in question is a

research document and has not yet been adopted by EPA. Mr. McClelland stated that the Navy is following EPA guidelines.

Mr. Leach stated that there is no reason the Navy cannot go beyond EPA guidelines. He further stated that if structural engineers followed standards they knew were going to be part of building codes, a lot of structural damage could be prevented. Mr. McClelland stated that this is not a structural engineering issue and so far only one research paper has concluded that B(a)P presents a greater potential for risk to children than adults.

Mr. McClelland stated that risk from various exposures is evaluated in the RI, and the feasibility study (FS) uses nine different criteria to evaluate remedial alternatives. The standard for no action is a risk below $1x10^{-6}$, and a risk above $1x10^{-4}$ warrants action. If risk is within the range of $1x10^{-6}$ and $1x10^{-4}$, a justification for cleanup or no action can be made. In addition, costs play a large role in the level of cleanup conducted. The Navy is only allotted a certain amount of money for cleanup, and cleanup can only be conducted if warranted by potential risk. Ms. Smith stated Alameda residents are willing to spend money for remediation.

Ms. Smith asked if there is a delay in the groundwater monitoring report preparation, as stated in the monthly progress report. Mr. McClelland responded that the groundwater monitoring program is Mr. Weissenborn's project. Greg Lorton, Navy, is currently reviewing the reports for the first two quarters.

Mr. Peterson stated that he thought the areas where the site investigations (SI) are occurring were thought to be the cleaner areas of the base. Mr. McClelland stated that up until about 2 years ago, all the areas colored cream on the CERCLA and disposal parcel map were thought to be clean. The Navy began to prepare a finding of suitability to transfer (FOST) for these areas when they determined that most of the sampling for PAHs had very high detection limits and that there was in adequate sampling in some areas of the base. As a result, the Navy conducted a PAH investigation in the areas of the base not being investigated as IR sites.

IV. Site 26 RI Update

Ms. Clark presented the following update on the Site 26 RI. A handout was provided. Five buildings are located in Site 26. The buildings were used as aircraft hangars; in addition, painting and coating occurred in the southernmost building located in Site 26. The site used to contain fuel lines, which have now been removed. Fuel releases were documented in the initial assessment study and during fuel line removal. The majority of the site is paved. About 1 acre of the site contains landscaped strips. Ms. Smith asked if the future wildlife refuge is located to the west of the site. Ms. Clark stated that a distance of about 100 feet exists between the Site 26 fenceline and the future wildlife refuge. Mr. Humphreys asked if the least tern nesting area is located far away from the site. Ms. Johnson stated that it is. The triangular area located in Federal-to-Federal transfer property (FED)-1A is the location of the least tern nesting area.

The scope of the RI includes the following field activities: soil, soil gas, and grab groundwater sampling; installation and sampling of five groundwater wells; and aquifer testing. The scope also includes human health and screening-level ecological risk assessments (ERA).

A volatile organic compound (VOC) plume is located near Building 20, a former wash down area. The plume is about 16,000 square feet (ft^2). A benzene plume, about 84,000 ft^2 in size, is

located near Building 23, an area of former fuel releases. Ms. Smith asked why the measurements are in square, rather than cubic, feet. Mr. McClelland stated they are aerial measurements.

Soil sample results from across the site indicate that semivolatile organic compounds, pesticides, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) are in the soil at concentrations less than residential preliminary remediation goals (PRG). Arsenic and cadmium were detected in the soil at concentrations greater than residential PRGs, but less than basewide background concentrations. Soil gas samples collected near Building 20 did not suggest a continuous source in soil. Sample results from samples collected near Building 23 indicated that residual fuel-related chemicals are located in soil.

Ms. Smith asked if boreholes were punched through the concrete to collect samples. Ms. Clark stated the concrete was punched through, but not inside of buildings. Mr. Reilly asked why samples were not collected under the buildings. Ms. Clark stated that there is no indication of any type of spill under the buildings. Mr. Peterson pointed out that the plume located near Building 23 extends underneath the building. Carol Yamane, Bechtel, stated that this is a groundwater plume, and does not indicate that a spill occurred under the building. Mr. Peterson asked how it is known that the plume stops near the edge of the building if sampling was not conducted under the building. Ms. Clark stated that the highest concentration of benzene is located in the center of the plume. As you move outwards from the center, concentrations decrease. Mr. Peterson stated this means when looking at the map, the circle in the center of the plume represents the highest concentration of benzene.

Ingrid Baur asked what activities occurred inside of the aircraft hangars. Ms. Clark stated that they were used for maintenance of aircraft. Ms. Baur stated that maintenance could have resulted in a spill. Ms. Clark agreed that this is true, however, a spill would have been cleaned up right away with a spill kit.

Ms. Baur asked Ms. Clark for an explanation of elevated concentrations of arsenic and cadmium in soil at the site. Ms. Clark stated arsenic is found in soil at concentrations above PRGs all over California. There is no clear explanation for the single soil sample with cadmium detected above the PRG. Bill Smith stated he is concerned about elevated levels of cadmium in the soil. Ms. Clark reiterated that only one sample contained an elevated concentration of cadmium. Mr. Ripperda stated that EPA also is concerned about this and plans to look into it further. He hopes the Navy will do the same.

Ms. Sweeney asked if air samples were collected inside of the buildings. Ms. Clark stated that air samples were not collected.

Groundwater samples indicated that VOCs in groundwater near Building 20 are at concentrations greater than the maximum contaminant level (MCL). The VOCs are mostly solvents, and all but benzene degrade to vinyl chloride. The handout provides a detailed list of all solvent detections. Mr. Humphreys asked if vinyl chloride is a soil gas. Ms. Clark stated that vinyl chloride is not passing through the soil. Mr. Ripperda clarified this statement by stating there is not a continuous source of vinyl chloride in the soil. The vinyl chloride was probably washed through the soil to groundwater, and all vinyl chloride has been washed out of the soil. Mr. Humphreys stated that if vinyl chloride is in the liquid phase it would also be present in the soil gas. Mr. Ripperda stated that if vinyl chloride were at a low concentration then it would only be detected

near groundwater.

At Building 23, arsenic was detected in the groundwater at concentrations greater than the MCL and basewide background levels. Fuel-related VOCs were detected in groundwater near Building 23 at concentrations greater than MCLs. The handout provides a detailed list of these detections. Mr. Smith asked what the background level of arsenic is at the base. Ms. Yamane stated that it is 4 to 50 parts per billion.

The human health risk assessment (HHRA) included an evaluation of risk scenarios for a future resident, an office worker, and a construction worker. Risk is associated with chemicals detected in soil, groundwater, and air. Groundwater at the site currently is being considered for dedesignation as a municipal supply by RWQCB. The HHRA concluded that risk, which included groundwater use, was unacceptable for a future resident and industrial worker. When risk from groundwater use is removed, risk to the future resident is considered to be acceptable. Risk was considered to be acceptable for a construction worker.

The ERA found the impact from chemicals in groundwater to marine receptors to be insignificant. Terrestrial receptors used in the evaluation included the California ground squirrel, Alameda song sparrow, American robin, and red-tailed hawk. Impact from chemicals to all terrestrial receptors was found to be insignificant. No further action (NFA) is recommended for ecological receptors.

Ms. Smith stated that in January of 2003 a discussion occurred with Mr. Weissenborn where it was decided to evaluate aquatic risk using native species. Ms. Smith asked if this system was being used for marine receptors. Ms. Yamane stated that the plumes do not reach Seaplane Lagoon or Oakland Inner Harbor, so there is not a pathway for exposure. Ms. Smith asked what the pathway is for terrestrial species. Ms. Yamane stated that currently there is no pathway. Ms. Smith stated that the assessment conducted here does not represent changes requested in January, as at Site 1. Ms. Yamane stated that those changes do not represent the specifics of Site 26. Ms. Clark stated that Site 1 is located next to the Bay, while Site 26 is not. The sewer line was considered to be a potential pathway to risk in the marine environment, and it was found to be an incomplete pathway. Mr. Humphreys asked about the potential of risk to the wetland located nearby if the plume migrated. Mr. McClelland stated that the plume does not extend that far. Ms. Clark stated the Navy plans to clean the plume before it gets to that point.

Ms. Clark stated that the restoration of Alameda Point would be a more efficient process if the RAB and Navy worked together.

Susan Boyle, U.S. Coast Guard, asked what factors were used to determine that ecological risk is insignificant. Ms. Yamane provided the following explanation. Site 26 is located far from the Oakland Inner Harbor and Seaplane Lagoon. The possibility that chemicals could migrate along the bedding material outside of storm sewer pipelines or migrate through the pipelines was considered. The storm sewers north of Building 23 flow to the Oakland Inner Harbor, and storm sewers south of Building 23 flow to the Seaplane Lagoon. Investigation results indicated that the bedding material around the storm sewers is similar to the surrounding fill and therefore does not act as a preferential pathway for migration of chemicals. Results also indicated that the types and concentrations of chemicals inside of the sewer do not pose a significant risk. Therefore, it was determined that impact from chemicals in groundwater to marine receptors is insignificant.

The RI recommendations are to proceed with the CERCLA process at Building 20 and address Building 23 under the petroleum program. Mr. Reilly asked what is different about the two buildings that allows for one to be transferred to a different program. Ms. Clark answered that the plume at Building 23 is a petroleum plume with benzene. RWQCB is the primary regulator for all petroleum issues. Mr. McClelland indicated that Mr. Lorton, Navy, is the RPM for the petroleum program. Ms. Clark stated that remediation could be conducted at a quicker rate by placing Building 23 in the petroleum program. Ms. Sweeney asked if there is a plan for remediation. Ms. Clark stated that both buildings would be remediated. The technology used will be determined in the feasability study (FS). The Navy is considering chemical oxidation as a possible remediation technology.

Ms. Clark stated that if anyone has questions or concerns she would prefer to be contacted at work rather than letting concerns escalate.

V. Three Current SI Reports

Mr. Ocampo announced that he would be acting as RPM for the SIs in Mr Weissenborn's absence. He is not sure at this time whether this will be permanent or temporary. Currently, he is also the RPM for the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Program at Alameda Point. In addition, he was the RPM for the Oakland Supply Center.

Mr. Ocampo stated the goals of the SIs are to move forward with the transfer of parcels and resolve PAH issues, in addition to any other environmental concerns. The following is a summary of preliminary determinations. EDCs-12 and -17 and Public Benefit Conveyance (PBC)-1A are all recommended for NFA. These parcels are suitable for transfer, with no significant risk from PAHs. PBC-3; EDCs-5, -3, and -21; and FED-1A, or portions of each parcel, are recommended for further action under the CERCLA Program because of concerns from PAHs, PCBs, and arsenic in soil. For parcels recommended for further action, only the portion that needs attention will receive further action. The remaining portion of the parcel would be carved out for transfer.

Mr. Ocampo introduced Eric Johansen, Bechtel, to the RAB.

Mr. Johansen provided the following presentation on the SI reports and distributed a handout of the presentation. Eight transfer parcels are under investigation and are illustrated on Page 2 of the handout and also in a color map towards the end of the packet.

Historical sampling indicates that Alameda Point fill material contains PAHs. Three SI reports summarize the impacts of PAHs in non-CERCLA sites. Transfer parcels are addressed in the three reports as follows: (1) EDC-3 and PBC-1A; (2) EDCs-5-1, -17, and -21 and PBC-3; and (3) FED-1A. The areas in each report address a different plan for parcel ownership in the future. Mr. Reilly asked for clarification on this. Mr. McClelland stated that an EDC is an economic development conveyance, a no cost conveyance; a PBC is a public benefit conveyance, similar to an EDC, except the property is transferred the Department of the Interior and then to a local agency; and a FED is a federal-to-federal transfer to another federal agency.

Mr. Humphreys asked if EDCs-12 and -17 potentially contain petroleum. Mr. McClelland stated that they do. He also stated that the yellow areas on the map that was provided in the handout are the same as the cream-colored areas in the Navy's CERCLA map.

Ms. Baur asked if the parcels containing petroleum contamination could be transferred under CERCLA but not under the petroleum program. Mr. McClelland stated that petroleum contamination does not prevent transfer. Transfer of the property depends on whether the City of Alameda (City) wants to take property with petroleum contamination, prior to the Navy completing the petroleum cleanup. Mr. Ripperda agreed with this statement. Lea Loizos indicated that a figure, in a handout from the April 2003 RAB meeting, illustrates that a small portion of EDC-17 is part of a Corrective Action Area.

Mr. McClelland stated that the large tanks located near EDCs-12 and -17, have been investigated and contamination was not found. They are located in an area leased from the city. The property lease has been terminated. Elizabeth Johnson stated the tanks are already property of the City. Ms. Smith stated that the signs posted near the tanks indicate the tanks are Navy property. Mr. McClelland agreed that the tanks are City property and that the signs have not been changed. Marcia Liao stated that although the petroleum program and CERCLA do not overlap, RCRA does overlap with both programs, and as necessary, the Navy will be required to remediate.

Maps illustrating the location of each parcel requiring further action are included in the handout. The majority of FED-1A is clean, with one large area of concern (AOC) in the southern portion. In EDC-3, two EBS parcels require further action. EBS Parcel 18 contains elevated levels of arsenic, and EBS Parcel 4 contains elevated levels of PCBs. EDC-5 contains three AOCs: AOCs-1 and -2 and EBS Parcel 126. AOCs-1 and -2 contain elevated levels of PAHs, and EBS Parcel 126 contains elevated levels of arsenic. At PBC-3 and EDC-21, no detections raised concern. However, historical sampling indicates elevated levels of PAHs between the daycare and the school; for this reason PBC-3 and EDC-21 were recommended for further action.

The Navy began filling Alameda Point in 1936 and continued through 1973. The fill material used was impacted with PAHs from former industrial activities prior to Navy development. A map was provided illustrating fill events. The area colored light blue represents EDC-5. This area was filled in 1930, at the same time the Posey Tube area was dredged. Later in the discussion, Mr. Coe stated that the Posey Tube was constructed between 1925 and 1928. Therefore, material dredged for construction of the Posey Tube does not coincide with the fill event at EDC-5. Mr. Johansen stated that it is possible their records are incorrect.

Mr. Leach indicated that Pacific Gas and Electric Company had a gas facility near Market Street that resulted in a large quantity of sludge being produced. Mr. Leach thought the sludge could have been dumped into the San Francisco Bay. Mr. Edde acknowledged this, stating that the Navy believes the presence of PAHs comes from manufactured gas plants, refineries, and asphalt industries.

A map on Page 8 illustrates the sampling density. Each point on the map represents a boring. One boring was made for every 2 acres. All soil samples were collected to a depth of 8 feet, and four samples were collected for each point. All samples were direct-push. A total of 1,202 soil samples were collected, plus quality control samples. EPA Method 8270, Select Ion Monitoring, was used to analyze the samples. About 98 percent of carcinogenic PAH data were usable. Elevated levels of PAHs were detected in FED-1A and EDC-5.

A risk assessment was conducted to determine where potential human health risks are above or below target risk management levels. The approach used was to assess human health risk with

data from the SIs, integrate the results of the HHRA from the EBS, and qualitatively compare risk assessment results for both studies side-by-side. Later in the discussion, Ms. Loizos asked why the risk assessment was only compared to the EBS risk assessment and not combined with the EBS risk assessment. Mr. Johansen stated it would be best to combine the two, but it is also very costly. The risk assessment approach used was quite conservative. Mr. Ripperda stated EPA plans to request that the two assessments be combined.

At EDCs-12 and -17, B(a)P equivalents were below 620 micrograms per kilogram (µg/kg), which is the threshold or screening level. These two parcels are suitable for property transfer. A B(a)P equivalent of 650 µg/kg was detected in one soil sample in PBC-1A. All other samples were below a B(a)P equivalent of 620 µg/kg. PBC-1A is suitable for property transfer.

Mr. Humphreys asked if 620 µg/kg is equivalent to a risk of $1x10^{-6}$. Mr. Johansen stated that it is equivalent to $1x10^{-5}$.

At PBC-3, the maximum B(a)P equivalent detected was 160 µg/kg. Historical samples indicated that the B(a)P equivalent concentration exceeds 620 µg/kg. An AOC was identified between Miller School and Woodstock Community Daycare. Historical samples also indicate the presence of VOCs and PAHs in groundwater. The site is recommended for further action under CERCLA.

At EDC-21, the maximum B(a)P equivalent concentration detected was 680 µg/kg. All other detections were below 620 µg/kg. Groundwater is known to contain VOCs and PAHs. The site is recommended for further action under CERCLA for groundwater issues.

Seven percent of the samples at EDC-5 exceed human-health screening criteria for PAHs. The elevated PAHs possibly correspond to the 1930 fill event of the Posey Tube construction. Within EDC-5, EBS Parcel 126 was found to contain elevated levels of arsenic. Identified AOCs are recommended for further action, and property transfer is recommended for remaining areas.

At EDC-3 all B(a)P equivalent data for soil are below 620 µg/kg. Elevated levels of Aroclor-1260 were detected within EBS Parcel 4, and elevated levels of arsenic were detected within EBS Parcel 18. Further action under CERCLA is recommended for EBS Parcels 4 and 18. The remaining portions of EDC-3 are suitable for transfer.

Three percent of the samples at FED-1A exceed human-health screening criteria. The identified AOC is recommended for further action under CERCLA, while the remaining portion of FED-1A is recommended for property transfer.

Mr. Reilly asked what the square shape represents on the map of EDC-5. Mr. Johansen stated that it is not part of the parcel. Mr. Edde stated that the square is CERCLA Site 6. Mr. Reilly asked how much greater the concentrations at EDCs-5 and -1A were over the criteria. Mr. Johansen stated that he does not know the exact number but believes there are samples that exceed a B(a)P equivalent concentration of 1,000 µg/kg.

Mr. Reilly asked what Aroclor-1260 is. Mr. Johansen stated that it is a type of PCB.

Ms. Baur asked why these particular eight parcels were picked to investigate. Mr. McClelland stated that the areas in the investigation are areas that are currently not CERCLA sites. Up until

about 2 years ago, the Navy thought those areas were ready for transfer. At that time, the Navy met with EPA, RWQCB, DTSC, and the City, and it was decided that PAHs in soil (expressed as B(a)P equivalents) greater than 1 ppm would be remediated. If PAHs are detected in soil at concentrations below 0.62 ppm, then the property is okay for transfer. Anything between those two values is debatable. Mr. Ocampo added that the level of remediation depends on the plans for reuse at the site. Mr. McClelland stated that if the site does not meet the criteria for unrestricted use, then the site is evaluated under the CERCLA Program.

Mr. Reilly asked how these criteria compare to those at other bases. Mr. McClelland stated that the criteria are the same for all bases in California.

VI. BRAC Cleanup Team (BCT) Activities

Ms. Liao provided the following update on BCT activities. All the funds for the current fiscal year have been allocated. The total funds equal $24 million. The dense, nonaqueous-phase liquid pilot study at Sites 4 and 5 was shut down in January 2003. The study is planned to be conducted full scale at Site 5. An expedited review from the agencies is requested for the RI at Site 27. The PAH work plan for the CERCLA sites is expected to be submitted at the end of May 2003. Currently under agency review, are the Draft Final Sites 14 and 15 RI, the Site 2 Geotechnical Characterization Report, and the Seaplane Lagoon and Skeet Range RIs. A meeting will be held on May 15, 2003, to discuss comments on the Site 1 FS. The Operable Unit (OU)-5 FS will be submitted. This FS only addresses soil. The Sites 14 and 15 FS will be reissued after MCLs are corrected from state to federal values.

Mr. McClelland stated that the OU-5 FS and the RI/FS for groundwater are the reports for which the RAB will be receiving a grant under the technical assistance for public participation program. The Navy has received the funding for the TAPP grant and currently is completing the scope of work.

VII. Base Redevelopment Update

Ms. Johnson provided the following update. A handout outlining the schedule of events was provided. The City, APCP, and the Navy are preparing to start the negotiation process for property transfer. The first meeting is scheduled for May 21, 2003. An environmental services cooperative agreement will be developed concurrently to the negotiation process.

Ardella Dailey asked how long the negotiation process would take. Ms. Johnson stated that negotiations could take a long period of time. The current goal for early transfer to be completed is by November 2004. This is illustrated on the outline, with the Finding of Suitability for Early Transfer (FOSET) ending in November 2004. The Governor of California is required to concur with the FOSET.

The parties involved in the early transfer process are the Navy, EPA, RWQCB, DTSC, the State of California Governor's Office, the State Lands Commission (SLC), APCP, and the International Risk Group (IRG). The SLC is involved, because they hold the title for the lands in the public trust.

The early transfer management plan (ETMP) will be submitted in June 2003. The City is proposing to present the full plan at the July 1, 2003, RAB meeting.

Mr. Reilly asked for the identity of the team that is referenced in Task No. 2 on the handout. Ms. Johnson stated that the team is APCP.

Ms. Johnson stated that public participation is planned to occur throughout the early transfer process. Ms. Dailey asked in what form the public would be allowed to participate. Ms. Johnson stated they plan to use the RAB and a full explanation will be given as part of the ETMP. Ms. Daily then asked Ms. Johnson to explain what Task No. 8, "document conformation" is. Ms. Johnson explained that is where the City has to coordinate documents together, including regulatory documents, the Federal Facilities Agreement, the FOSET, and contract documents. Attorneys oversee this process.

Ms. Baur asked if this transfer involves the entire base. Ms. Johnson stated the early transfer will involve Seaplane Lagoon; the area north of the Seaplane Lagoon, including the hangars but excluding Site 5; the northwestern territories (golf course area); and OUs-2A and -2B. The area will not include Site 25, EDC-11, or the FED transfer conveyances.

Ms. Johnson stated that on the agenda for the next RAB meeting is a discussion of the EPA Superfund Redevelopment Pilot Project Demonstration (SRPPD) grant. This study looks at the viability of using dredged material from the Seaplane Lagoon (SPL) for a landfill cap at Site 1. The SRPPD grant also supplied the City with the money to determine what would be required for site preparation for a marina and golf course.

Ms. Johnson presented the plan for the future golf course. The City has been working with the Bay Conservation Development Commission, which regulates the shoreline, to develop the plan. The plan includes a walking trail along the Bay and a park as well as public access to the shoreline. The environmental impact report should be submitted by the end of the month. Ms. Johnson will make sure that the RAB is aware of the availability of that report. The report should be certified sometime during the summer. The golf course should be under construction in about 4 years.

On May 27, 2003, the City will take the plan to the planning board for a study session and have the golf course designer give a presentation as well as answer questions. The meeting is open to the public and will be held in City Council chambers.

VIII. Community and RAB Comment Period

No comments were made.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:01 p.m.

ATTACHMENT A

NAVAL AIR STATION ALAMEDA
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING AGENDA
May 6, 2003

(One Page)

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

NAVAL AIR STATION, ALAMEDA

AGENDA

6 MAY, 2003 6:30 PM

ALAMEDA POINT – BUILDING 1 – SUITE 140

COMMUNITY CONFERENCE ROOM

(FROM PARKING LOT ON W MIDWAY AVE, ENTER THROUGH MIDDLE WING)

TIME	SUBJECT	PRESENTER
6:30 - 6:40	Approval of Minutes	Bert Morgan
6:40 - 6:50	Co-Chair Announcements	Co-Chairs
6:50 - 7:00	Response to RAB Questions	Mike McClelland
7:00 - 7:30	Site 26 RI Update	Glenna Clark
7:30 - 8:05	Three Current SI Reports	Lou Ocampo/Janet Argyres
8:05 - 8:15	BCT Activities	Judy Huang
8:15 - 8:20	Base Redevelopment Update	Elizabeth Johnson
8:20 - 8:30	Community & RAB Comment Period	Community & RAB
	RAB Meeting Adjournment	
8:30- 9:00	Informal Discussions with the BCT	

ATTACHMENT B

NAVAL AIR STATION ALAMEDA
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING SIGN-IN SHEETS

(Four Pages)

ALAMEDA POINT
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD
Monthly Attendance Roster for 2003

Date: May 6, 2003

Please initial by your name

RAB MEMBERS	JAN	FEB	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Ingrid Baur					X							
Ardella Dailey			*		X							
Neil Coe		X	X	X	X							
Nick DeBenedittis												
Douglas deHaan	X		X		X							
Tony Dover		X		X								
George Humphreys	X	X	X	X	X							
James D. Leach	X	X	X	X	X							
Jo-Lynne Lee												
Lea Loizos	X	X	X	X	X							
Bert Morgan	X	X	X	X	X							
Ken O' Donoghue												
Kurt Peterson			X	X	X							
Kevin Reilly	X	X	X	X	X							
Bill Smith		X			X							
Dale Smith	X	X	X	**	X							
Lyn Stirewalt												
Jean Sweeney	X	X		X	X							
Jim Sweeney	X	X	X	X	X							
Luann Tetirick	X			X								
Michael John Torrey	X	X	X	X								

Revised 04/02/01
Alameda/Meetings/Rab/SIGNINSHEET.xls

* Denotes excused absense

COMMUNITY MEMBERS	JAN	FEB	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Debbie Collins	X		X									
Golden Gate Audubon Society												
Betsy P. Elgar												
Dana Kokubaun												
David Rheinheimer												
REGULATORY AND OTHER AGENCIES	**JAN**	**FEB**	**MARCH**	**APRIL**	**MAY**	**JUNE**	**JULY**	**AUG**	**SEPT**	**OCT**	**NOV**	**DEC**
Susan Boyle (USCG)					X							
Anna-Marie Cook (EPA)	X											
David Cooper (EPA)		X	X		X							
Jesus Cruz (DTSC)					X							
Merry Goodenough (USCG)					X							
Judy Huang (RWQCB)	X	X	X	X								
Elizabeth Johnson (City of Alameda)	X	X	*	*	X							
Marcia Liao (DTSC)	X	X	X	X								
Laurent Meillier (RWQCB)					X							
Mark Ripperda		X		X	X							
Patricia Ryan (DTSC)	X	X										
Sophia Serda (EPA)												
Michael Shields (USCG)	X	X	X	X								

* Denotes excused absense

U.S. NAVY	JAN	FEB	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Glenna Clark					**							
Andrew Dick	X	X	X									
Steve Edde		X	X	X	X							
Greg Lorton												
Mike McClelland	X	X	X	X	X							
Lou Ocampo					X							
Tom Pinard	X	X	X	X								
Lee H. Saunders					X							
Rick Weissenborn	X			X								
TETRA TECH EMI	JAN	FEB	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Courtney Colvin	X	X	X	X								
Tracy Craig				X								
Corinne Crawley												
Beth Kelly				**								
Jim Helge												
Craig Hunter												
Marie Rainwater												
Leah Waller												
Heather Imgrund			X	X	X							

* Denotes excused absense

OTHER	JAN	FEB	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Janet Argyres-Bechtel					X							
Aidan Barry - APCP												
Bart Draper-Bechtel												
Lee Dodge - LFR												
Bill Howell - 3-D Environmental												
Rezsin Jaulus-Alameda Point Coll.	X											
Jeffrey Thomas-Alameda Point Coll.			**		X							
Eric Johansen - Bechtel					X							
Bruce Marvin - IT, Aquifer Solutions												
Stephen Quayle-Bechtel												
Ron Rinehart, Pacific States												
Kent Udell	X											
Charlene Washington-EBCRC												
Abid Loan-Foster Wheeler			X									
Jim Barse			X									
Carol Yamane - Bechtel					X							

* Excused absence
** Attended but did not sign roster

ATTACHMENT C

NAVAL AIR STATION ALAMEDA
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING HANDOUT MATERIALS

IR Site 26—Western Hangar Zone, Draft Remedial Investigation Report Summary. Presented by Glenna Clark, Department of the Navy (Navy), May 6, 2003.

Site Inspection on Eight Transfer Parcels, Alameda Point. Presented by Eric Johnson, Bechtel National, and Lou Ocampo, Navy, May 6, 2003,

Draft Alameda Point Early Transfer Team, Proposed Timeline. Presented by Elizabeth Johnson, City of Alameda, May 6, 2003.

IR Site 26—Western Hangar Zone, Draft Remedial Investigation Report Summary

(~~Nine~~ Pages)
Eleven

ALAMEDA POINT

IR Site 26 – Western Hangar Zone Draft Remedial Investigation Report Summary

May 6, 2003

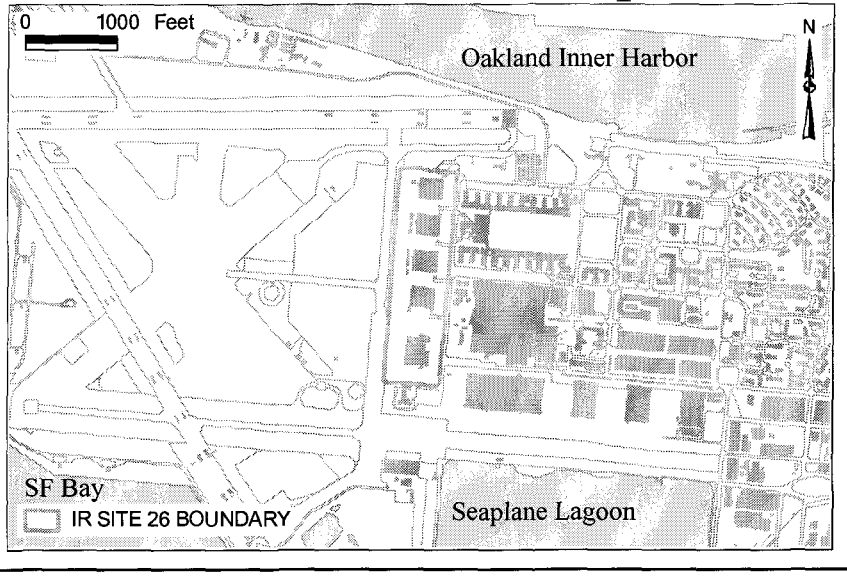
ALAMEDA POINT

Topics

- Background
- Remedial Investigation (RI) Scope & Findings
- Risk Assessment Findings
  - Human Health Risk Assessment
  - Screening-level Ecological Risk Assessment
- Recommendations

ALAMEDA POINT

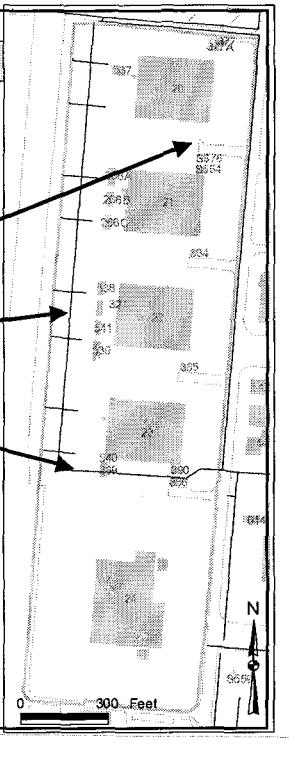
Site Location Map



ALAMEDA POINT

Background

- Site activities included aircraft parking, washdown
- Former fuel lines
- Previous releases documented in IAS and during fuel line removal



ALAMEDA POINT

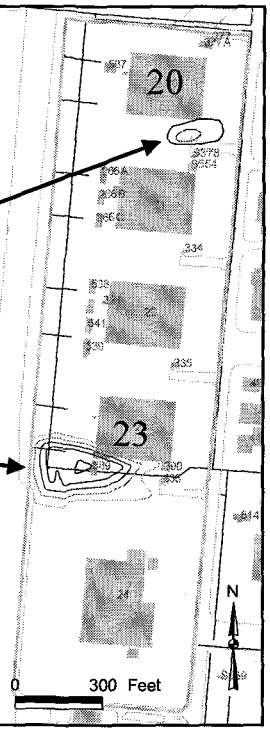
Scope of RI

- Field activities
  - Soil samples
  - Soil gas samples
  - Grab groundwater samples
  - Install & sample 5 groundwater wells
  - Aquifer testing
- Human-health & screening-level ecological risk evaluations

ALAMEDA POINT

Specific Areas

- Building 20 Area
  - VOC Plume
  - Former wash down area
- Building 23 Area
  - Benzene Plume (result of petroleum spill)
  - Area of former fuel releases



ALAMEDA POINT

RI Findings

- Soil
  - Samples collected across the site:
    - SVOCs (including PAHs), pesticides, PCBs, in soil less than residential PRGs
    - Arsenic and cadmium in soil greater than residential soil PRGs but less than basewide background
  - Bldg 20 area
    - Soil gas did not suggest soil sources
  - Bldg 23 area
    - Residual fuel-related chemicals in soil

ALAMEDA POINT

RI Findings (continued)

- Groundwater
  - Arsenic in groundwater greater than MCL & background
  - VOCs at Bldg 20 greater than MCLs – mostly solvents (all degrade to VC except benzene)
    - 1,1-dichloroethane
      - 8 detects of 44 samples; max 190 ppb; 3 detects greater than MCL of 5 ppb
    - Cis-1,2-dichloroethene
      - 11 detects of 48 samples; max 530 ppb; 3 detects greater than MCL of 6 ppb
    - Trichloroethene
      - 9 detects of 48 samples; max 51 ppb; 2 detects greater than MCL of 5 ppb
    - Vinyl chloride
      - 10 detects of 48 samples; max 18 ppb; 8 detects greater than MCL of 5 ppb
    - Benzene
      - 3 detects of 48 samples; max 1.1 ppb; 1 detects greater than MCL of 1 ppb

ALAMEDA POINT

RI Findings (continued)

- Groundwater
  - Arsenic in groundwater greater than MCL & background
    - MCL for arsenic is of 15 ppb
    - Site 26 concentrations: 4.3 – 71.5 ppb

ALAMEDA POINT

RI Findings (continued)

- Groundwater
  - VOCs at Bldg 23 greater than MCLs – fuel related
    - BTEX (fuel components)
      - Benzene
        - » 26 detects of 74 samples; max 21,000 ppb; 22 detects greater than MCL of 1 ppb
      - Toluene
        - » 13 detects of 74 samples; max 3,560 ppb; 9 detects greater than MCL of 150 ppb
      - Ethylbenzene
        - » 25 detects of 74 samples; max 930 ppb; 3 detects greater than MCL of 700 ppb
      - Xylenes
        - » 26 detects of 74 samples; max 2,780 ppb; 2 detects greater than MCL of 1,800 ppb
    - 1,2-dibromomethane (fuel additive)
      - » 1 detect of 30 samples; max 0.32 ppb greater than MCL of 0.05 ppb
    - 1,2-dichloromethane (fuel additive)
      - » 3 detects of 73 samples; max 160 ppb; all 3 detects greater than MCL of 0.5 ppb

ALAMEDA POINT

Human Health Risk Assessment

Evaluated risk for:

- Future resident
- Office worker
- Construction worker

Evaluated risk associated with exposure to chemicals in:

- Soil
- Groundwater (drinking/showering)
  - being considered for dedesignation as a municipal supply by the RWQCB
- Air

ALAMEDA POINT

Human Health Risk Assessment Results

- Future resident & industrial worker
  - With use of groundwater: unacceptable
  - Without use of groundwater: acceptable
- Construction worker
  - Acceptable (doesn't drink the groundwater)

ALAMEDA POINT

Screening-Level Ecological Risk Assessment (ERA)

- Impact from chemicals in groundwater to marine receptors is insignificant

ALAMEDA POINT

Screening-Level ERA (continued)

- Terrestrial receptors evaluated:
  - California ground squirrel
    - Represents small, mostly herbivorous mammals that are primarily food for other animals
  - Alameda song sparrow
    - Represents small birds that feed on a combination of invertebrates and plants
  - American robin
    - Represents small birds that feed mostly on terrestrial invertebrates
  - Red-tailed hawk
    - Represents avian predators that feed on small mammals

ALAMEDA POINT

Screening-Level ERA (continued)

- Impact of chemicals to terrestrial receptors is insignificant
- No further action recommended for ecological risk

ALAMEDA POINT

RI Recommendations

1. Proceed with CERCLA process (focused FS and ROD) to address contaminants at Building 20 Address contaminants at Building 23 under petroleum program and remove from CERCLA process
   - In progress
2. Proceed with CERCLA process (focused FS and ROD) to address contaminants at Building 20
   - Early concurrence from EPA, RWQCB & DTSC

ALAMEDA POINT

Tentative Project Schedule

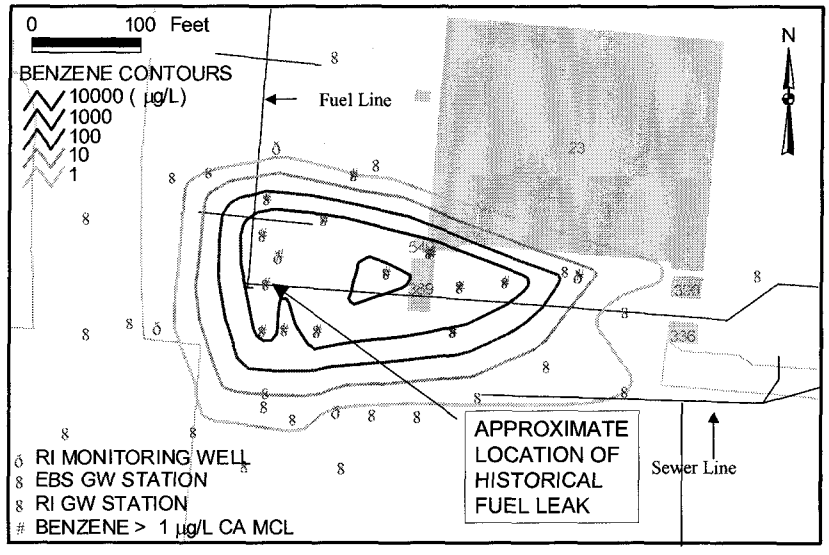
- Reports on OU-6 FFA schedule
  - Draft RI Report submitted mid February 2003
  - Draft Final RI Report due June 15, 2003
  - Final RI Report due July 15, 2003
  - Draft FS Report for review August 15, 2002

ALAMEDA POINT

The end

ALAMEDA POINT

Building 23 Groundwater



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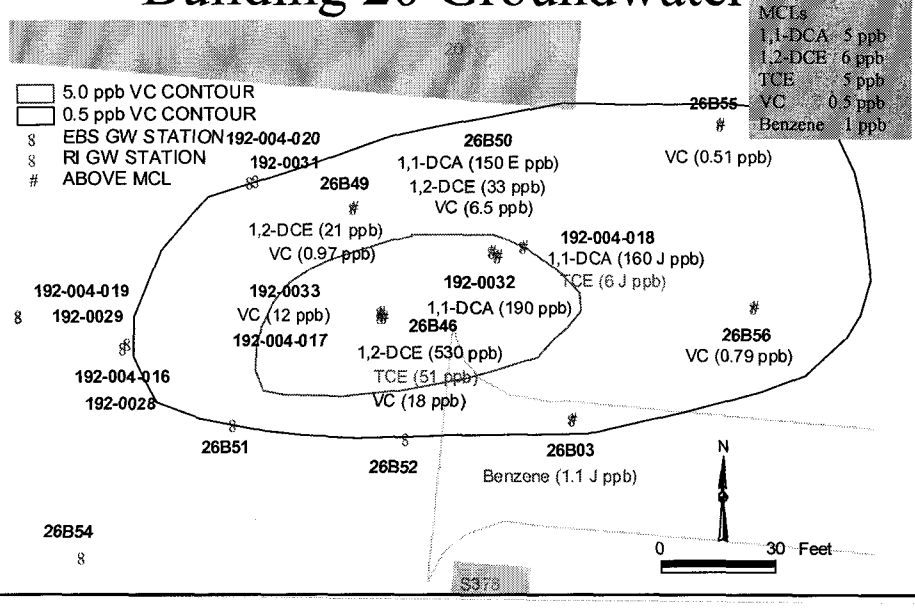
Building 20 Groundwater



ALAMEDA POINT

Screening-Level ERA Results

- No further action is recommended for ecological risk
  - Although the HQ for copper in IR Site 26 soil samples was above 1 (at 1.1), NFA is recommended because:
    - the HQ is almost the same as the HQ for background copper (at 0.98) concentrations in soil &
    - the assumptions used to calculate the HQ are conservative and tend to overestimate risk
  - Although the HQs for cyanide in soil for two different birds were 1.3 & 2.1 (Song Sparrow & American Robin, respectively), NFA is recommended because:
    - of the low detection frequency (2 detections in 20) &
    - the conservative assumptions used to calculate the HQ

ALAMEDA POINT

Human Health Risk Assessment Results

- Future Resident w/GW Use for drinking & showering
  - Not acceptable in either area (both areas: 2 x 10^{-3} cancer, HI 38)
- Office Worker w/GW Use for drinking
  - Not acceptable in either area (both areas: 5 x 10^{-4} cancer, HI 4)
- Construction Worker (doesn't drink groundwater)
  - Acceptable in both areas (Bldg 20: 6 x 10^{-8} cancer, HI 0.03) (Bldg 23: 1 x 10^{-6} cancer, HI 0.1)
- Future Resident w/out GW Use
  - Acceptable (Bldg 20) or w/in risk management range (Bldg 23) (Bldg 20: 1 x 10^{-6} cancer, HI 0.5) (Bldg 23: 1 x 10^{-5} cancer, HI 0.7)
- Office Worker w/out GW Use
  - Acceptable in both areas (Bldg 20: 1 x 10^{-7} cancer, HI 0.008) (Bldg 23: 3 x 10^{-7} cancer, HI 0.01)

Site Inspection on Eight Transfer Parcels, Alameda Point

(15 Pages)

ALAMEDA POINT

Site Inspection on Eight Transfer Parcels, Alameda Point

Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Meeting

May 6, 2003

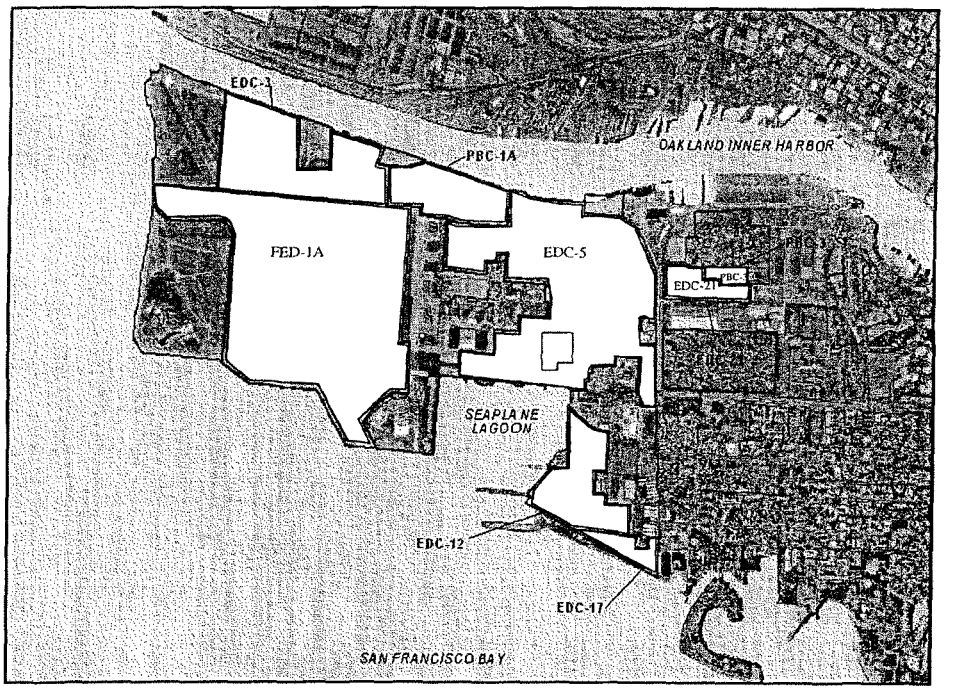
Eric Johansen, Bechtel National

Luciano Ocampo, SWDIV

ALAMEDA POINT

Introduction

- GOALS OF THE SITE INVESTIGATION:
  - Transfer of Parcels
  - Resolve issues on PAHs and AOCs
- PRELIMINARY DETERMINATIONS:
  - EDC-12, EDC-17 and PBC-1A: Recommended for No Further Action. Suitable for transfer. No significant risk due to PAHs – safe to humans and other receptors
  - PBC-3, EDC-5, EDC-3, EDC-21 and FED-1A: recommended for Further Actions under CERCLA program due to concern on PAHs and PCBs and Arsenic



ALAMEDA POINT

Agenda

- Overview
- SI Results and Transfer Parcel Status
- Site Background
  - Conceptual Site Model
  - Fill History
- Sampling Program Approach
- Analytical Results
- Risk Assessment
  - Objectives
  - Approach
  - Results

ALAMEDA POINT

Overview

- Historic sampling indicates that Alameda Point fill contain Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)
- The Navy has conducted a sampling program to assess the impacts of PAHs at non-CERCLA sites
- The Navy has prepared three Site Inspection Reports (SIs) that document PAH results, assess potential risk, and identify Areas of Concern (AOC) and parcels (or portions) ready for transfer.

ALAMEDA POINT

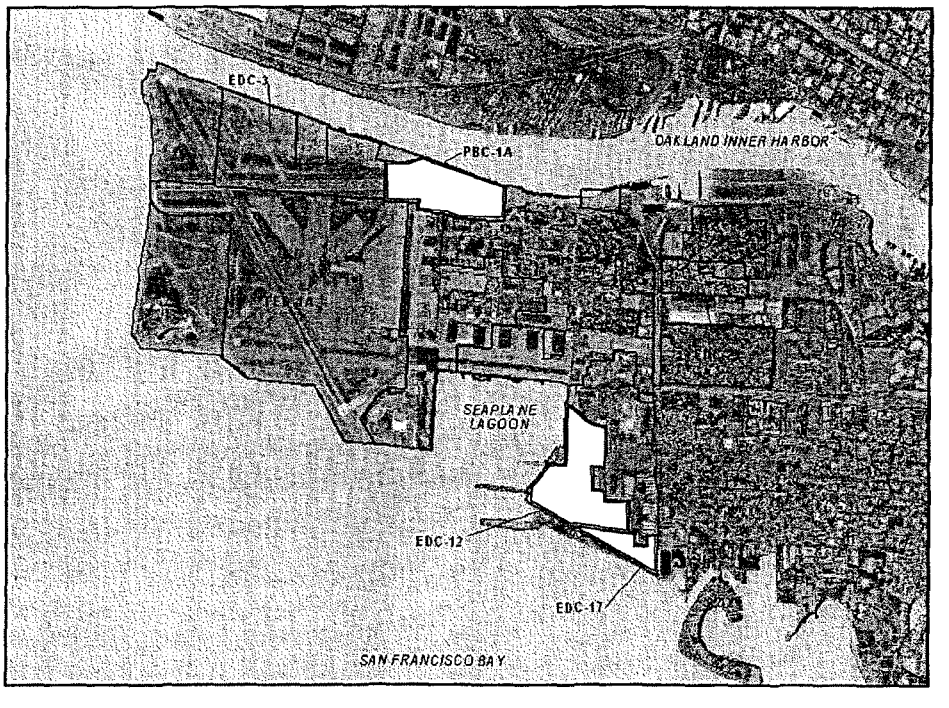
SI Reports

- Results presented in 3 SI Reports
  - EDC-3 and PBC-1A
  - EDC-5, EDC-12, EDC-17, EDC-21 and PBC-3
  - FED-1A
- All 3 Draft SI Reports submitted to regulatory agencies and RAB members in March 2003
- Navy requests comments May 2003

ALAMEDA POINT

SI Results and Transfer Status

- Transfer Parcels proposed for transfer in SIs
  - PBC-1A
  - EDC-12
  - EDC-17
- Transfer Parcels (or portions) that require further action
  - FED-1A
  - EDC-3
  - EDC-5
  - PBC-3
  - EDC-21



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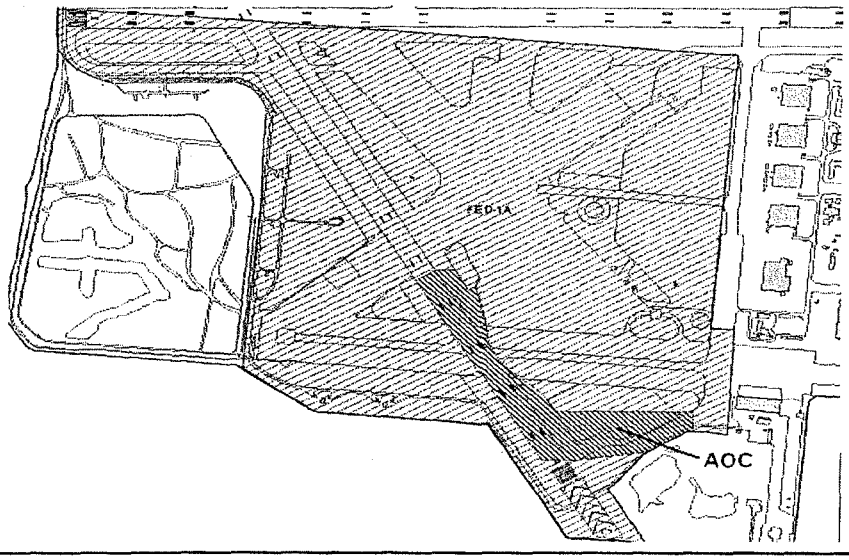

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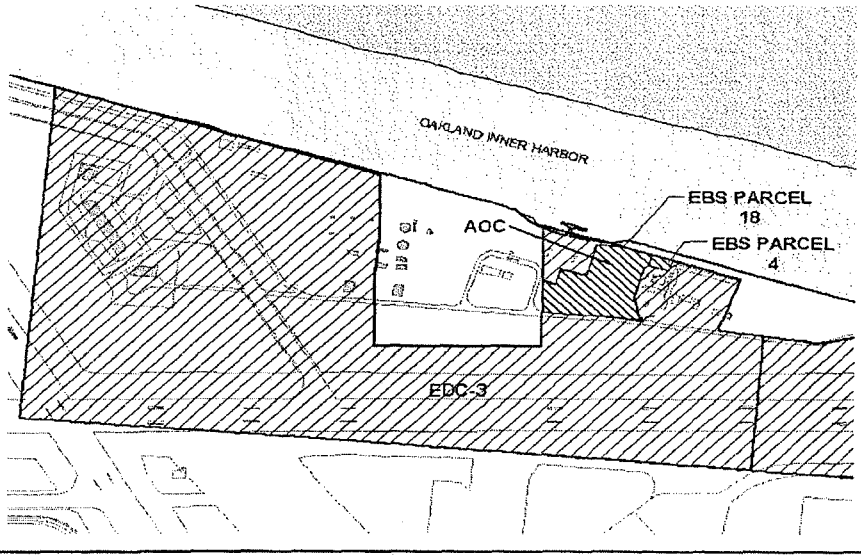

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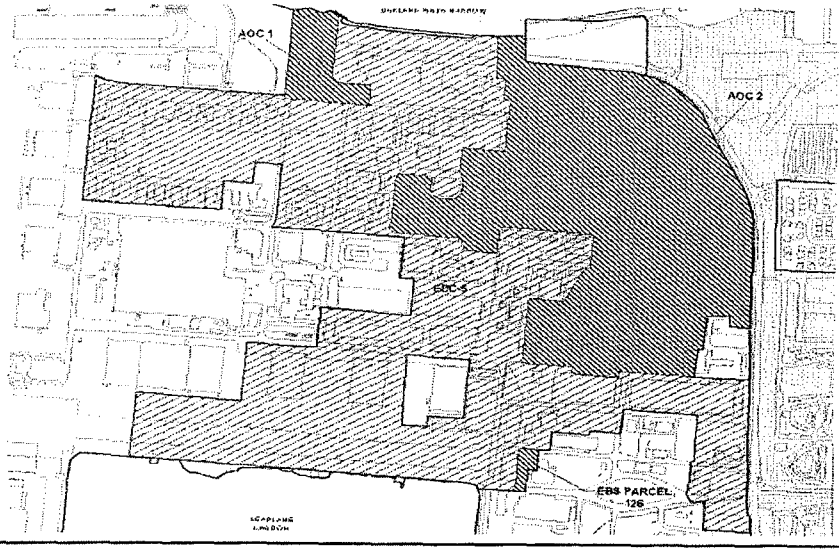

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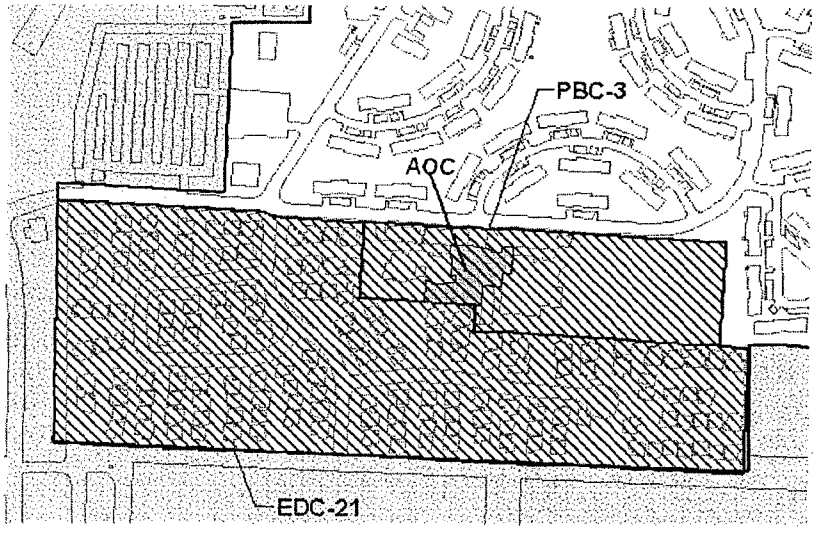


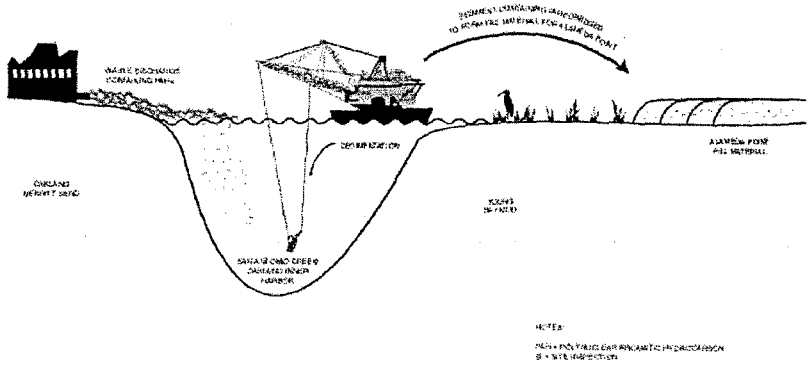
ALAMEDA POINT

Site Background

- Dredging/Fill Events began in 1859 and continued through 1936
- Navy began filling Alameda Point in 1936 and continued up through 1973
- It is believed that the fill material used was impacted with PAHs from former industrial activities prior to Navy development (manufactured gas plants, refineries, asphalt industries)

ALAMEDA POINT

Conceptual Site Model



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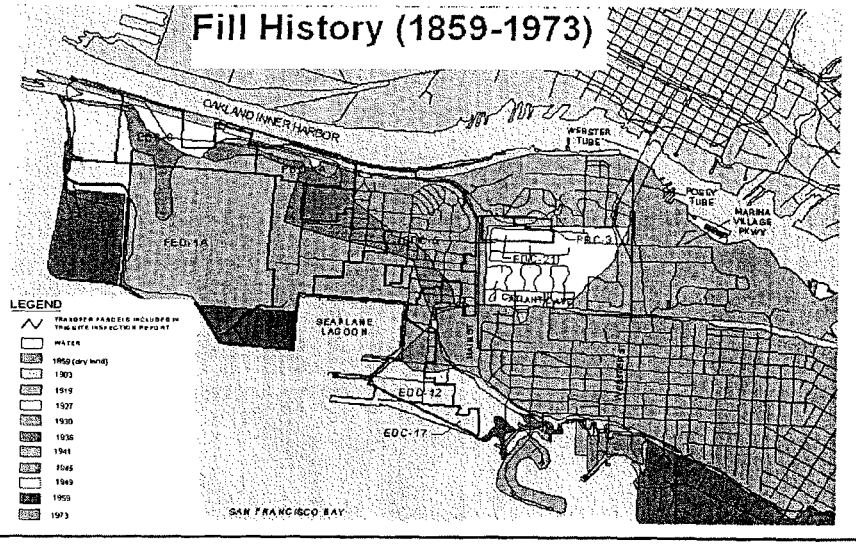

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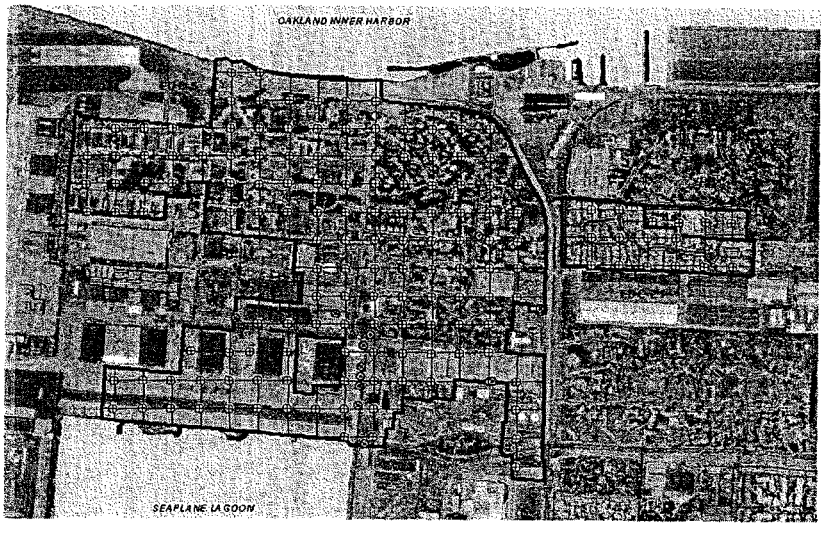


ALAMEDA POINT

Sampling Program Results

- Collected 1202 soil samples plus QC samples
- Analyzed samples by USEPA 8270 SIM
- Low detection limits (typically 5 ug/kg)
- 98 % of carcinogenic PAH data was usable
- Converted to B(a)P Equivalents (EQ)
- Elevated levels of PAHs in FED-1A and EDC-5

ALAMEDA POINT

Risk Assessment Objectives

- Determine whether potential human-health risks are above or below target risk management levels.
  - If risks are below target risk management levels, then property transfer with unrestricted use
  - If risk are above target risk managements levels, then additional evaluation or remediation may be warranted.

ALAMEDA POINT

Risk Assessment Approach

- Assess the human health risk for data from this SI (PAHs)
- Integrate the results of human health risk from the environmental baseline survey (EBS) (metals and organics)
- Qualitatively compare risk assessment results for both studies side-by-side to increase confidence in the risk management decisions

ALAMEDA POINT

Risk Assessment Results

- EDC-12 and EDC-17
  - B(a)P EQ are below 620 ug/kg
  - No risk from historic human-health risk calcs
  - Suitable for property transfer
- PBC-1A
  - Maximum B(a)P EQ was 650 ug/kg
  - No risk from historic human-health risk calcs
  - Suitable for property transfer

ALAMEDA POINT

Risk Assessment Results

- PBC-3
  - Maximum B(a)P EQ was 160 ug/kg
  - Historic B(a)P EQ results exceed 620 ug/kg
  - AOC identified between Miller School and Woodstock CDC
  - Groundwater known to contain VOCs and PAHs
  - Recommend site for further action under CERCLA

ALAMEDA POINT

Risk Assessment Results

- EDC–21
  - Maximum B(a)P EQ was 680 ug/kg
  - Remaining B(a)P EQ results below 620 ug/kg
  - Groundwater known to contain VOCs and PAHs
  - Recommend site for further action under CERCLA for Groundwater issues

ALAMEDA POINT

Risk Assessment Results

- EDC-5
  - 7 % (40 samples) exceed the human health screening criteria for B(a)P EQ of 620 ug/kg
  - Elevated PAHs correspond with 1930 fill event of the Posey Tube construction
  - EBS parcel 126 (arsenic)
  - Recommend further action for identified AOC and property transfer for remaining areas

ALAMEDA POINT

Risk Assessment Results

- EDC-3
  - B(a)P EQ data are below 620 ug/kg
  - EBS parcel 4 (Aroclor-1260)
  - EBS parcel 18 (Arsenic)
  - Recommend further action under CERCLA for EBS parcels 4 and 18
  - Remaining portions of EDC-3 are suitable for transfer

ALAMEDA POINT

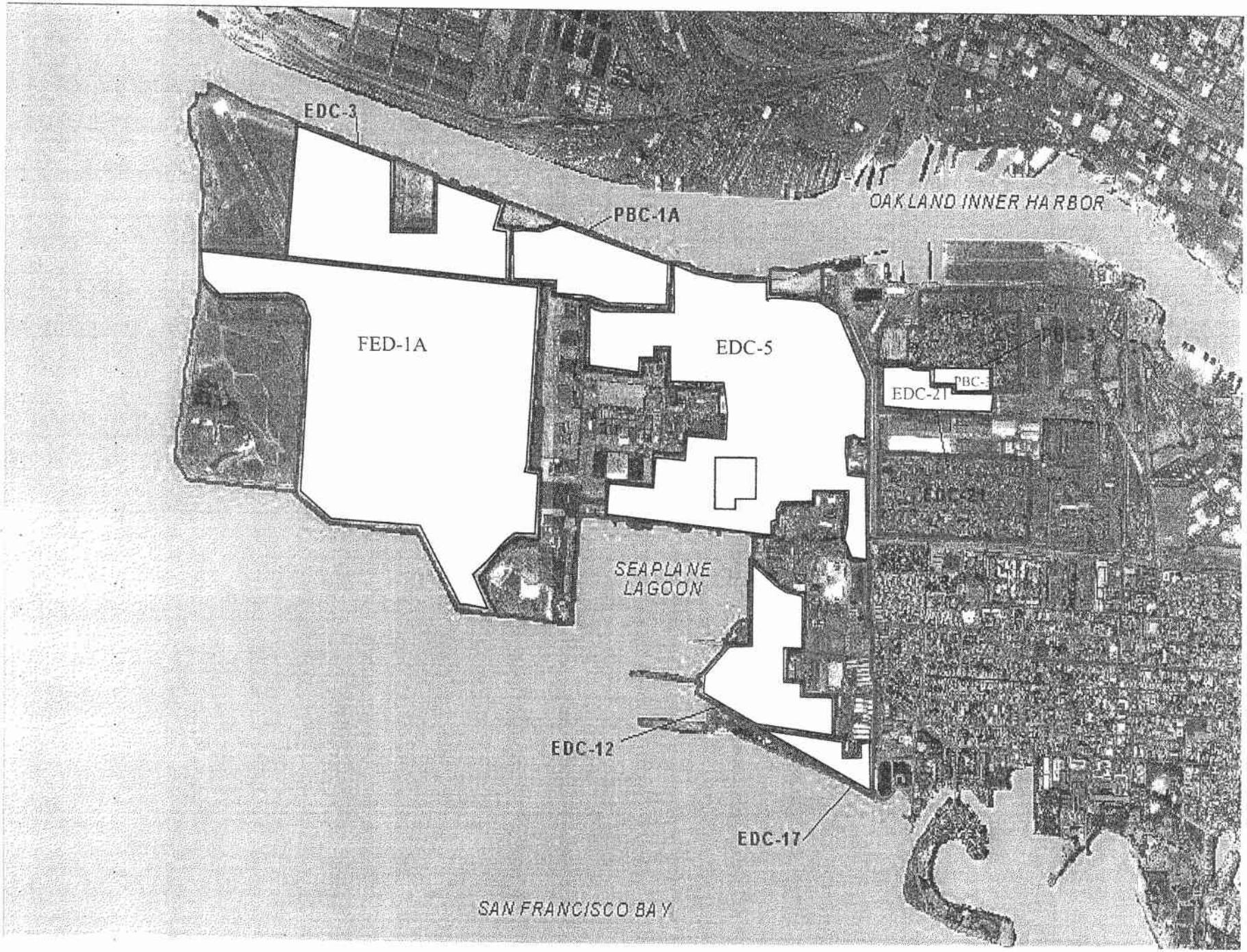
Risk Assessment Results

- FED-1A
  - 3 % (9 samples) exceed the human health screening criteria for B(a)P EQ of 620 ug/kg
  - AOC identified requires further action under CERCLA
  - Remaining portion of FED-1A is suitable for transfer

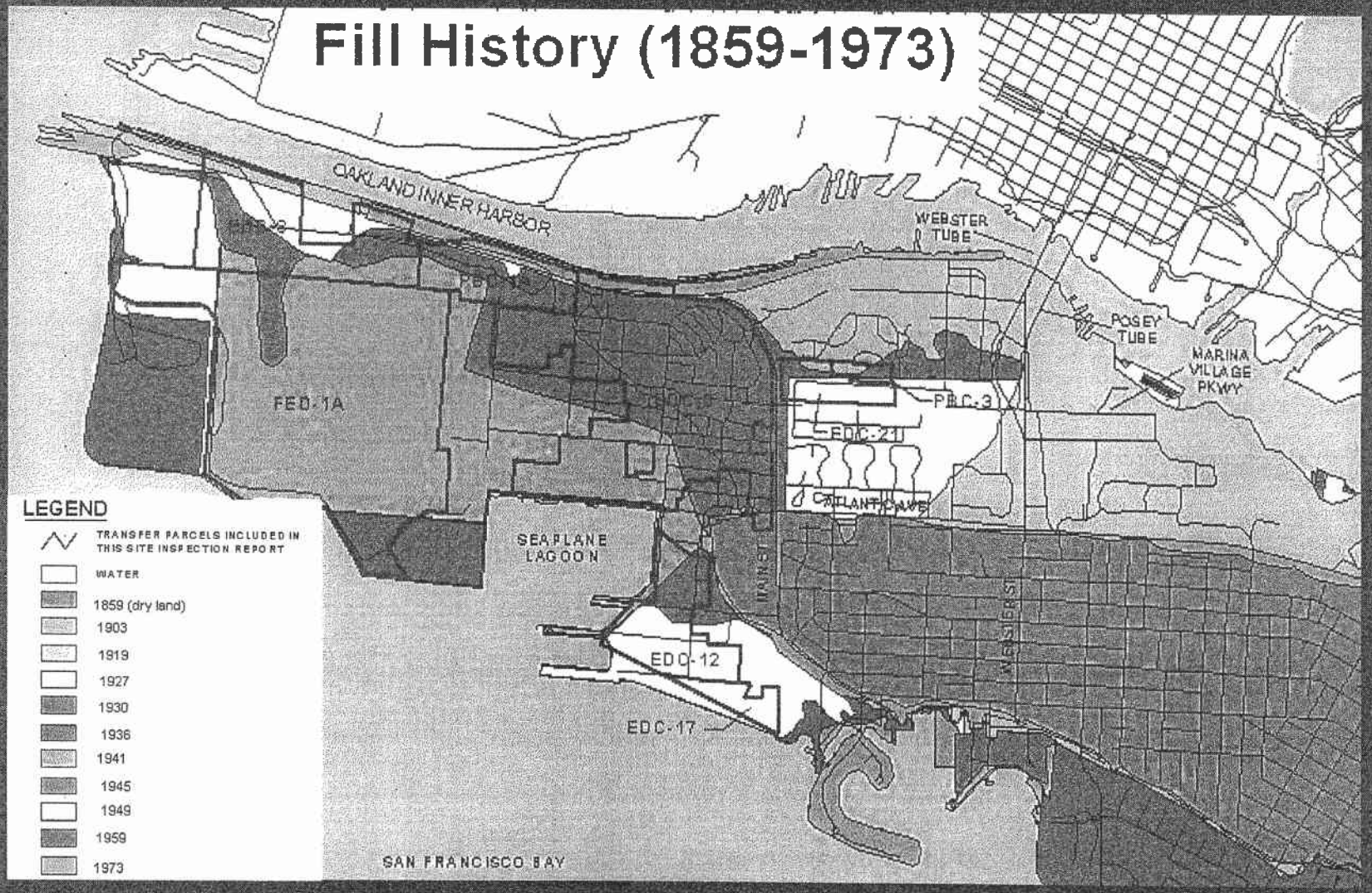
ALAMEDA POINT

Next Step

- Incorporate regulatory agency comments on the Draft SI reports
- Prepare and submit the Draft Final SI reports


EDC-3
PBC-1A
OAKLAND INNER HARBOR
FED-1A
EDC-5
EDC-21
PBC-
SEAPLANE LAGOON
EDC-12
EDC-17
SAN FRANCISCO BAY

ALAMEDA POINT

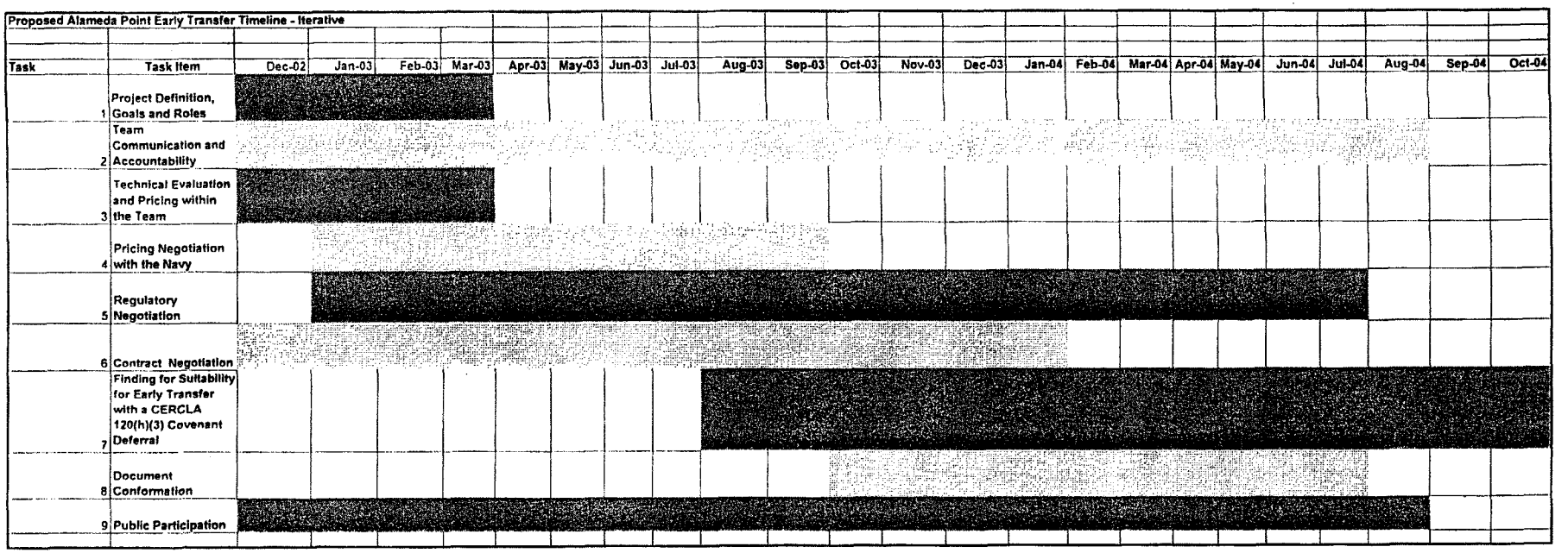


Draft Alameda Point Early Transfer Team, Proposed Timeline

(One Page)

Alameda Early Transfer Team
Proposed Timeline
5/6/2003

Draft
Alameda Point



TETRA TECH EM INC.

TRANSMITTAL/DELIVERABLE RECEIPT

Contract No. N68711-00-D-0005 Document Control No. TC . A021 . 10126

TO: Mr. Ron Fuller, Code 02R1.RF
Contracting Officer
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
Southwest Division
1230 Columbia Street, Suite 1100
San Diego, CA 92101-8517

DATE: 08/12/03
DO: 021
LOCATION:
Alameda Point, Alameda, California

FROM: _____
Michael Wanta, Contract Manager

DOCUMENT TITLE AND DATE:
RAB Meeting Minutes Jan - June 2003

TYPE: ☐ Contractual Deliverable ☐ Technical Deliverable (DS) ☒ Other (TC)

VERSION: NA (e.g., Draft, Draft Final, Final) REVISION #: NA

ADMIN RECORD: Yes ☒ No ☐ CATEGORY: Confidential ☐

SCHEDULED DELIVERY DATE: 08/08/03 ACTUAL DELIVERY DATE: 08/13/03

NUMBER OF COPIES SUBMITTED TO NAVY: O/5C/4E

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